SUPERIORITY OF PUREBRED LIVE STOCK SHOWN BY RECENT INQUIRY

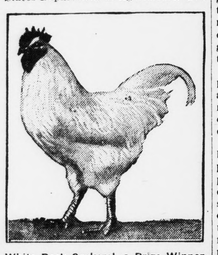
(By D. S. Burch, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Purebred live stock has about 40 per cent greater earning power (apart from its breeding or sale value) than scrub stock.

The superiority of purebreds on a utility basis is due principally to: Better conformation and quality, increased production, more economical production, and earlier maturity.

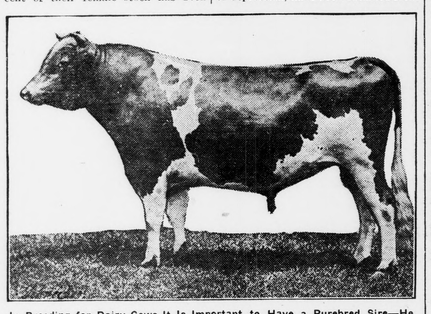
When purebred sires are used to improve farm live stock the offspring is more salable than that of non-purebred sires and brings nearly 50 per cent greater returns.

The foregoing are a few results of a recent inquiry conducted by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The



White Rock Cockerel, a Prize Winner.

figures are based on about 25,000 head of breeding stock owned by 525 experienced live-stock owners. Besides, the same persons own 30,000 fowls on which the poultry results are based. All of these stockmen have for several years—an average of nine—used purebred sires to head their herds and flocks. More than that, about 30 per cent of their female stock has been



In Breeding for Dairy Cows It Is Important to Have a Purebred Sire—He Represents Half the Value of the Herd From a Breeding Standpoint.

purebred. A small proportion of the remaining females are scrubs, the others being grades and crossbreds. Thus the persons furnishing the Department with their experiences were in a position to supply dependable information.

Figures Are Conservative.

The figures mentioned were obtained during the last part of 1921 in a period of marked depression in the live-stock industry. Partly for that reason they are considered conservative even though pointing to an unusually high value of purebreds over common stock.

The purpose of obtaining this new information was to supply an increasing demand for facts of greater scope than single short-time observations. With the development of the Federal-State campaign for "Better Sires—Better Stock" the Department has received an unusually large number of requests asking what purebreds can do for the man who does not aspire to become a specialized breeder. "What can I expect from purebred sires, or from both purebred sires and dams, as a utility proposition?" That is essentially what scores of thoughtful people want to know.

Superiority of Purebreds.

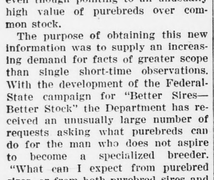
The superiority, based on utility, of purebred over common stock is evident from the following figures:

Class	Superior Earning Power. Per cent.
Dairy Cattle	47.8
Poultry	40.7
Swine	33.3
Sheep	37.8
Horses	37.2
Beef Cattle	36.8
Goats	36.8
Average for all classes (weighted)	40.4

The relatively high percentages representing the earning power of well-bred dairy cattle and poultry over scrubs are explained doubtless by the greater facilities for keeping production records of these classes of live stock, thereby contributing to their improvement.

A Profitable Investment.

The average reported increase in financial returns from live-stock operations, traceable to the use of pure-



A Purebred Sow.

bred sires, was 48.0 per cent. This result includes the returns from both the sale of breeding stock and of animals and products for market. The data appear to show exclusively that well-bred animals are good property not simply for the experienced breeder but for every farmer willing to give them the proper care and opportunity to prove their worth.

The bureau has abundant evidence corroborating this belief. One farmer relates that the impelling force which prompted him to acquire purebreds was the need for more income. He reasoned that ownership of purebreds was not the proverbial wealthy man's diversion, but the poor man's necessity. He obtained the best foundation stock within his means and gave it good care; it increased his returns 100 per cent.

While there are numerous similar cases and frequent greater successes, the general averages mentioned are presented as the best indication of profits to be reasonably expected. Briefly, good purebreds are more efficient than other stock, but their earning power in each case depends on two chief factors—(1) Their own quality, and (2) the human factor, especially skill in management. The evidence gathered by the Department shows that live-stock owners are becoming more and more insistent on records of production as a means of distinguishing desirable purebreds from those of less merit.

The inquiry shows that for the most part purebred animals of good type are readily obtainable. But special requirements or a desire for the less common breeds generally involve some difficulties and higher prices.

About 98 per cent of the purebred live-stock owners reporting to the Department were satisfied both with the purebreds themselves and the progeny, except when they expressed the desire for still better stock. As one breeder explained, the desire for improvement is necessary for progress. A few had unfortunate experience with purebreds of inferior quality and pointed out the need for making selections with great care. Practically all reports agreed on the principle that superior quality among purebreds themselves is invariably worth a higher cost.

Numerous sidelights on the raising of improved live stock under practical farm conditions and through different periods, including last year's period of depression, have been obtained from the reports. Following is a brief summary of the study to be dealt with more fully in a circular which the Department is preparing for publication.

Summary.

1. Based on utility alone (entirely apart from breeding or sales value) purebred live stock has an earning power from a third to one-half greater than scrub stock. The average superiority of purebreds over scrubs for all classes of farm animals is about 40 per cent.

2. Of the principal points in which purebreds excel other stock, the most prominent are: Superiority and uniformity in conformation and type, greater sale value, greater and more economical production, and earlier maturity.

3. Surplus purebreds are readily salable at satisfactory prices in a ma-

Character, Soundness and Good Conformation.

jority of cases; but sales and prices depend largely on the quality of stock as shown by breeding and production records, also on the business ability of the breeder.

4. With rare exceptions, purebred-sire users are satisfied with the quality of the offspring obtained, except that the desire is created in many cases to further improve the quality.

5. The progeny of purebred sires has practically a 50 per cent greater sale value than the progeny of non-purebreds.

6. Purebred sires of good quality are readily obtainable in the experience of three-fourths of the breeders reporting. The principal difficulties are: Paying the price and finding the desirable type, but there is practically unanimous agreement that the results justify the cost.

7. The average increase in financial returns, from live-stock raising, traceable to the use of purebred sires is 48 per cent.

8. Each breeder of purebred live stock influences, on an average, about nine other persons to raise superior animals.

9. Of the chief influences which cause farmers to become breeders of purebred live stock, the three foremost are: Reading agricultural periodicals and bulletins, general observation, and county agents.

10. The principal methods by which breeders expect to continue to improve their stock are: Use of superior sires, careful selection and mating, and use of superior females.

Vegetables Stand Frost.

Remember that there is a long list of vegetables that will stand light frosts and do not hesitate to start gardening early.

Acidity Destroys Bacteria.

Acid soils destroy most of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria which grow on the roots of alfalfa and other legumes.

Tankage in Fields.

Produce your own tankage in the legume fields.

Know Cost of Crops.

If you knew how much it costs you to raise each crop, you would not be very likely to keep on raising unprofitable ones year after year.

Avoid Diseased Birds.

Do not breed from diseased birds or those which have been diseased. A strong chick is the offspring of healthy parents.

Spells Prosperity.

One way for the farmer to spell prosperity is l-i-v-e-s-t-o-c-k.

Frocks for the Summer Season

It is hardly a slip from spring things into summer things. And the French couturiers have a way of slipping both of the seasons at once upon our bewildered senses, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times. Of course, there are many of their designs which can be applied to either season, but when we begin to separate the summer things—those for early summer most particularly—we find fascinating models worthy of our most careful consideration.

The French cleave always to simple designs. Nothing else has the least interest for the Parisian dressmaker. So that, naturally, we expect to find more or less plainness of design among their summer dresses; which type of frock lends itself most conspicuously to the unpretentious methods of treatment. But the way they have of varying simplicity is a matter of constant astonishment even to expectant onlookers. They will conceive a new way of handling gingham which is so ultra plain that the only remark we can think of to make is, "Why didn't I think of that first?" But that is the whole point. It takes the French to think of it first. That is the way their originality makes itself felt.

In the shops all sorts of new ginghams and organdies and cottons of varying sorts are making their appearance and these, mixed with the silk dresses and coats which will be such conspicuous portions of the summer wardrobes, are succeeding in making the dressmaking salons look like so many bright garden spots.

It seems as though there is far more leaning toward the wearing of real summer clothes than there has been for some years. The fact is that they are made in so tailored a manner that they can be worn either in the country or in town, and for the hot days they are very much in demand by all women, no matter where they reside.

Fashioned From Two Materials.

So many of the warm weather frocks, whether they are made of silk or of cotton, are fashioned from two materials. That is, they will have either their upper half or their lower half made of one sort of fabric and the other portion made of some contrasting weave and color. These are among the most attractive of the new summer things.

Then there is one very new and popular dress that is made of either twill or silk, with the skirt and coat of matching material. Then the bodice section, which is made on extremely long-waisted lines, has a row of large buttons ranged round its lower edge and to these the skirt buttons with big buttonholes. Between the buttonholes there are loose portions of the skirt allowed to bulge out and supply the necessary fullness to the skirt. Sometimes these bodices are made of a

Simple Summer Suit In Blue and White Striped Linen.

to go as far as you like and to design your own dresses according to your own tastes. You have the sanction of the French couturier behind you.

An excellent type of gingham dress was made from a red and white Rodier fabric in a soft, thin woolen material, but it is peculiarly well adapted to the use of gingham or chintz or ratine or any of those heavier cotton materials.

The little Bramleigh collar is somewhat in this design, changed so that it hugs more closely about the throat and then the little edging of linen, from which material the collar and cuffs are made, is carried in a strip down the entire length of the skirt. There was a black ribbon bow under the chin, and the girl wore a drooping black straw hat with red dahlias massed about the base of the crown.

The waistline of this plain little frock is placed at an entirely normal angle and the belt which holds it in place there is made of white kid to repeat the other white touches on the frock. The bodice is but slightly bloused and the sleeves are gathered a trifle at the place where they meet the flaring and turned-back cuffs.

The summer suit or the suit for early spring is a portion of women's attire which must be considered all by itself. It is something which is so necessary, but if it is too thick or even too thin, why then it fails entirely to serve the very purpose for which it was meant. It must be weighty enough to serve for the cooler days and thin enough to make it possible for wear on days which become pretty well heated, and before it is time to change to the real thin summer frocks.

Will Use Heavier Silks.

This season many of these suits will be made of the heavier silks. Some of them will be made of the cotton ratines. Others of them, of course, will be made from the lighter weight serges and varieties of cashmere which are now upon the market. But as for the designs of the suits they will vie with the dresses for utter simplicity. Some of the coats are boxed. Some of them are made on cape lines without any linings and some of them are little short-belted jackets with rather full peplums that flare out above the hips. There will be linen suits, of course, and some made of those cotton materials which are a combination of cotton and linen and which do not muss with nearly so much ease as those which are made from pure linen.

There is one of the belted suits made of white linen which shows a very faint dark blue stripe. There is a crossed waistcoat of printed linen or blocked linen, as they call it, and this shows both the blue and white with sprinklings of vivid orange in the design. The coat is an excellent illustration of those little ones that are belted low about the hips, and the skirt is made with just a little extra fullness at the side, where it is made to close under two or three flatly pressed plaits.

There are other suits made of ratine which show the whole bodice constructed of a piece of brightly toned chintz in the gayest of patterns. Of course this brilliant piece of pattern only shows as the coat falls apart at front, but there it does full justice to itself in creating, really, the whole decoration of the suit. This is a costume suit in its best sense, and one that will be able to serve more than one purpose through the hot summer.

One Interesting Way to Make the Gingham Summer Frock.

fine quality of white pique which is stiff enough to form the necessary body to which the skirt is attached. Others of them have pongee used for the waist purpose, and either the one or the other of these materials looks very well indeed.

Taffeta is one of the materials which is used for summer dresses this season. They are not only the evening frocks, but also those, in plainer designs, for afternoon, and even for street wear. Of course, the darker colors of this silk are chosen for the two latter uses, and they are then made up most simply, but the crispness of the silk and the charm of the designs of the new frocks make them positively irresistible. Crepe dresses, of course, still hold good in a perfectly remarkable degree, but there are many places and occasions where the taffeta ones will be the very best things to be found. One always looks fresh and snappy in a frock of stiff taffeta, and if one has the figure to stand the puffiness of the designs of these dresses, then one can hardly keep from having at least one of them.

Short and Tight Sleeves.

The French designers are still—or again—using short and tight sleeves for their summer frocks. They seem to know that there is no other portion of a gown that looks so cool as the one that clasps tightly about the arm and allows those long, white, bare arms to show and to be really cool. So, if you are at all inclined to want to wear short, little, close-fitting sleeves, why, then, you are privileged

HOW TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL HANDS

Good Manicuring Materials Necessary and Daily Attention Should Be Given the Nails.

In order to keep "fit" at all times, the hands should be manicured with a good set of manicuring materials daily. Milady should include in her manicuring paraphernalia such articles as different shaped orange sticks, emery boards, a strong, well-padded chamois polisher, a file, a pair of delicately curved scissors and an assortment of reliable nail cosmetics. By the conscientious use of this outfit any woman can carry beautiful hands to an old age.

Emery boards are suitable to use for filing the nails; cutting them with scissors usually tends to make them brittle. There is a knack in trimming the nails to obtain a natural curve. First, one side should be filed, then the other, and, last of all, the center. This method preserves the symmetry. Of course, one should not attempt to trim the nails without softening them by soaking first in water. The shape of the nail curve, whether slender or broad, and slightly rounded, is governed, of course, by the shape of the fingers.

To massage the skin at the root of the nails and polish them at the same time, bend the fingers at the first joint onto the palm of the hand and rub the nails briskly on the palm of the other hand. This stimulates and strengthens the nails and provides the skin at the roots with fresh blood supply.

Laces for Frocks.

Laces retain a strong hold, and are shown in new patterns. They, too, undergo the process of embellishment, by such enhancing means as accentuating motifs in self-colored rolled cotton beads, of decking them in colored, preferably metal, lines. A novel treatment of lace was developed upon a filet net ground, a checked surface being achieved in wool weaving.

RADIO

PROGRESS OF RADIO THROUGH THE YEARS

Wireless Research Began Long Ago, But Development Has Been Swift Lately.

Wireless research started many years ago, as far back even as 1827. Even the radio telephone is not a recent perfection; rather it is that introduction to the layman of the human voice and music has suddenly popularized something that wireless men had thought a pastime or amusement. Here is the chronological record of wireless:

1827—It was found that the magnetic discharge from a leyden jar would magnetize a steel needle.

1831 — Electro-magnetic induction was discovered between two entirely separate circuits by Michael Faraday.

1837—Cooke and Wheatstone of London, England, and Morse of the United States take out first patent for electric telegraph.

1838—K. A. Steinhell of Munich suggested that a system of wireless telegraphy could be established after his discovery of the use of the earth return.

1840—Joseph Henry (U. S. A.) produced the first high-frequency electric oscillations, and stated that the condenser discharge is oscillatory.

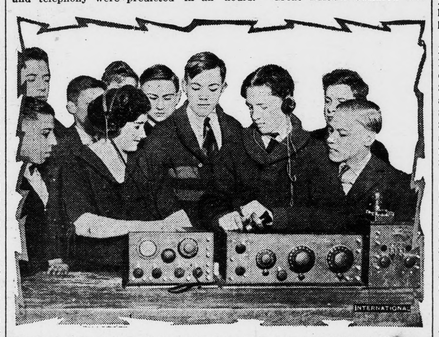
1842 — Wireless experiments were made by S. F. B. Morse by electric conduction through water across Washington canal and across wide rivers.

1843—A wireless system for transatlantic communication was suggested.

1845—Water was used as a conducting medium in wireless experiments across a wide river.

1849—Intelligible signals were actually sent across a river 4,500 feet wide in India, but the cost was found prohibitive for commercial use.

1867—The electric waves that are now utilized in wireless telegraphy and telephony were predicted in an



Elizabeth A. Bergner, Radio Instructor in Lane Technical High School, Chicago, and Her Class.

address before the Royal Society in London, England.

1880—The sending of an electric current through earth was systematically studied by John Trowbridge of Harvard. It was found that signaling might be carried on over large distances between places not connected by wires.

1885—It was found that telephonic speech could be conveyed by induction over a space of quarter mile. This experiment took place in England.

1889—Electric waves were suggested as being particularly suitable for the sending of signals through fogs.

1892—An instrument for the detection of electro-magnetic waves was discovered which was given the name of a "coherer."

1894—A scientist of Berlin signaled through three miles of water.

1895—High frequency waves excite curiosity of Senatore Marconi.

1896—First patent for practical wireless transmitting system is taken out in London by Marconi. Afterward, successful signaling was carried out over distances as great as one and one-quarter miles. Sir William Preece of the British postoffice system interested his cohorts in Marconi's wireless experiments.

1897—Marconi establishes communication between points four miles distant. Balloons were used to suspend antennae.

Marconi demonstrates his wireless system before the king of Italy, communicating with two Italian warships nine miles distant.

The first Marconi station is erected on the Isle of Wight and experiments conducted over a distance of 14 miles.

Near the end of the year the first floating wireless station was successfully operated.

1898—The first paid marconigram was sent from the Isle of Wight station.

1899—Reports made on lighthouse accident by radio. First French gunboat is fitted with radio apparatus. In Vienna communication between two balloons is established. New York Herald receives radio report of international yacht races. The British war office introduces Marconi apparatus into the South African battlefields.

1900—German vessel communicates a distance of 60 miles by radio signals.

1901—Radio communication started with five islands in the Hawaiian group. The first British ship is fitted with the wireless telegraph.

1902—Radiograph signals received aboard vessels at sea at 1,500 statute miles. Signals received from a distance of 2,000 miles.

1903—King Edward receives a radio message from President Roosevelt. High-power stations were ordered by the Italian government. First transatlantic radio message sent. Telegraphic news service for ships at sea is started. Marconi knighted in Russia.

1904—The first press message was sent across the sea.

1905—Patent suit started in New York between the Marconi and De Forest company.

Patent for horizontal directional aerial is taken out. This was a great step forward in long-distance work.

1906—International conference is held in Berlin, at which most of the countries of the world are represented.

1907—The use of steel disks for producing notes were successfully tested.

Radio stations in Ireland and Nova Scotia were opened for limited public service.

1908—Radio stations opened for unlimited public service between Great Britain and Canada.

1909—Steamship in collision with another off the coast of Florida succeeds in calling assistance by radio.

1910—Marconi receives messages 6,700 miles while on board ship going to South America.

Spanish radio company formed.

1911—Canadian government leased radio stations for 20 years.

1912—Radio distress signals from the Titanic bring assistance and save lives of 700 passengers.

1913—Tests were made between the Eiffel tower in France and the station at Washington. During the trip into Central Asia an explorer received his longitude and time signals from a distant radio station.

1914—Marconi and radio officials start test of wireless telephone between vessels of the Italian fleet. The test was continued between vessels on the high seas and voices were heard with clarity at a distance of 44 miles. One day radio telephone communication was kept up constantly for 12 hours. Great Britain declared war upon Germany August 4 and all private radio telegraphy and telephony suspended.

1915—Radio communication between America and Japan is completed. The stations were located at San Francisco and Tokyo with a relay station at Honolulu.

The American Telephone and Telegraph company succeeded in radio telephoning from Arlington station at Washington to Hawaii, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles.

Secretary Daniels of the United States navy transmitted telephonic messages from Washington to the Brooklyn navy yards.

1916—President Wilson and the mikado of Japan exchange messages over the new transpacific radio service, which is formally opened.

1917—Senatore Marconi visits the United States and aids greatly in recruiting for radio operators for the United States army.

1918—Wireless telephony progressed rapidly, being used to a great extent in the equipment of airplanes.

Several new long range stations were erected in the United States, it being claimed for one built at Annapolis, Md., that it was capable of communication at 4,000 miles. The United States government also opened a high-power station at Bordeaux.

In September of this year radio signals sent from a point 12,000 miles away were received in Sydney, Australia.

1919—With the exception of the three transatlantic flights—that of the U. S. NC-4, and the British flights of Alcock and Brown and the dirigible R-34, in which radio communication played an important part in keeping the ships of the air on their courses—no very great progress was made in radio telegraphy, although radio telephony was being pushed along quietly.

Restrictions upon amateur receiving and sending were lifted by the American government.

1920—This was the year of the radio telephone, more attention probably being paid to this branch of radio than to its older brother, telegraphy. Several broadcasting stations were opened.

1921—This year was another radio telephonic year. It was marked by the opening of numerous broadcasting stations.

CHECKING WATCHES BY RADIO

Arlington Government Station Sends Signals Between 9:55 and 10 p. m.

Here is the method of checking your watch by radio signals which are relayed from the government station at Arlington:

The signals are given between 9:55 p. m. and 10 p. m., eastern time. Each second of naval observatory time is sent as a dot making a distinct tick in your phones. The tick for the twenty-ninth second of each minute is omitted, making a noticeable pause. At the end of each minute the signals are omitted for several seconds, making a longer pause. At the end of the fifty-ninth minute the signals are omitted for ten seconds, making a much longer pause.

This silence is broken by a dash, which is heard as a continuous sound for several seconds. The beginning of this dash is the zero second of the new hour, or exactly ten o'clock, seventy-fifth meridian hour.

A convenient way to check your watch is to follow the second hand during the first part of the signals, thus noting the position of the second hand relative to the end of the minute. The minute hand should be observed during the fifty-ninth minute and checked with the signal for 10 p. m. In this way you can tell exactly how many minutes and seconds your watch needs to be changed.

Vast Educational Possibilities.

The educational possibilities of the radio-telephone will be beyond the imagination, according to Dean Franklin Moon of Syracuse university. "The newspapers are to be congratulated on having taken the lead in the introduction of broadcasting information to the people," said Dean Moon. "The educational influence of the radio telephone will be beyond the imagination." Dean Moon announced a program of distributing messages by wireless to foresters and farmers to aid in New York's campaign to save the state forests.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.48, $1.47¾, $1.43, $1.36¾; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.47, $1.46¾, $1.42, $1.35¾.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 72½@73c per bu., for carlots on spot.

Cob Corn—Carloads prime nearby yellow on spot at $3.60 per brl.

Corn—Contract spot, 71⅜c; No. 4 spot, 69⅞.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, closing prices (domestic basis), 49c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 48½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, closing prices, per bu., $1.17; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 90c@$1.05.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $35; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $33; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $36. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 40@41c, do, choice, 38@39; do, good, 34@37; do, prints, 41@42; do, blocks, 40@41; do, nearby, 35@38; ladles, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 23@24; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 22@23; storepacked, 22; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 23@24; process butter, 26@27.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 25c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 25; Western, 24; Southern, 23@24.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, per lb., large, smooth, 35@40c; do, spring, per lb., 1¼ to 1½ lbs., per lb., 45@50; do, winter, 2½ lbs. and less, per lb., 40@45; old roosters, per lb., 16@17, do, old hens, per lb., over 4½ lbs., 29@30. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, lb., 23c; do, white pekings, per lb., 25@26; do, puddle, per lb, 3½ lbs. and over, 23@25; do, smaller and poor, 22@23; Indian runner, per lb., 21@22. Pigeons, per pair, old, 40c; do, do, young, 40. Guinea fowl, young, each 2 lbs., 70@75c.; do, do, under 1½ lbs., 35@40; old, each 40@45.

Potatoes — Western Maryland and Pennsylvania No. 1, 100 lbs., $1.25@1.50; New York and New Jersey No. 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Western, No. 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.25; Southern Maryland McCormicks, do, $1.25@1.50; red potatoes, do, $1.25; all sections, No. 2, 50@75c; all sections per 150-lb. bag, $2.50@3; No. 2, do, $1.25@1.50.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $6@7; No. 2, do, $4@5; No. 1, per bu. crt., $2.25@2.50; No. 2, do, $1.50@2; No. 1, per 150-lb. sack, $5@5.50; No. 2, per 150-lb. sack, $3.50@4. Sweets, North Carolina No. 1, per brl., $3.50@4.50; do, E. S., Md., and Del., $3.50@4.50; do, E. S., Va., $3@4. Yams, all sections, per brl., $3@3.50. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, $1.50@2.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 3 red and No. 2 hard, $1.56½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.59½, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.47½, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 81¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 81¼, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot firm; No. 2 white, 49½c.

Rye—Steady; No. 2 Eastern, $1.20½, f. o. b. New York, and $1.19, c. i. f., export.

Hay—Quiet; No. 1, $29@31; No. 2, $26@29; No. 3, $24@26; shipping, $22@24.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 37½@38c; creamery, extras (92 score), 37; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 35¼@36½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27½@28c; do, firsts, 25@27; storage packed, extra firsts, 28½@29; do, do, firsts, 27½@28; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selections, 38; do, uncandled, 35@36; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 29@34; do, hennery browns, extras, 31 State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25½@30.

Cheese—State whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 16¾@17c; do, average run, 16@16¼; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 16¾@17; do, average run, 16@16¼.

Live Poultry — Broilers, 55@60c; fowls, 31; roosters, 15; turkeys, 25@30; dressed quiet; Western chickens, 28@45; fowls, 32@34; old roosters, 20@24; turkeys, 25@51.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.45@1.50; do, garlicky, $1.42@1.47.

Corn—No. 2 export, 72@73c; No. 3, 71@72; No. 4, 69@70; car lots local No. 2 yellow, 73@74; No. 3 yellow, 72@73.

LIVE STOCK

KANSAS CITY.—Cattle—Bulk better grades, all weights, $8@8.50; calves, steady to weak; best, $9@9.50; bulls, mostly 10c to 15c higher; medium to good, $4.50@5.25; other classes, steady to strong; top mixed yearlings, $8.65; best cows, $6.50@6.75; most heifers, $7@7.75; canners, $3.25@3.50; cutters, $4.50@4.75; top stock steers, $8.35; choice feeders, $8.

Hogs — Bulk sales, $9.75@10.15; packer top, $10.15; sows, $8.75@9; pigs, 10c to 15c lower; best, $10.35.

Sheep—Light shorn Texas wethers, $9.75; aged lots, $9.50; best shorn lambs, $14.40; wooled lambs, steady; Arizona springers, $16.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@8.80; bulls, $4.50@6.40; cows, $1.50@6.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime Maryland spring lambs, $19; clipped lambs, $10@15.50; culls, $8@9 clipped sheep, $5@9; culls, $3@4.

Imperfections of Beauty.

"Dey say, Sam, dat de handsomest flowers hab no perfume and de handsomest birds no sing."

"Yes, an' de handsomest gals hab no sense—one of 'em refused me las' night."

Seeking Safety.

"What is your object in quoting so much from the classics?"

"I wish to be sure," said Senator Sorghum, "that there are some portions of my speeches whose grammar nobody will venture to criticise."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 19.

LABOR LEADERS HELD FOR MURDER

Indicted in Connection With Policemen's Slaying

THE COURTS REFUSE WRITS

Two Judges Denounce Them From Bench—Police Chief Points To Wisdom Of Raids.

Chicago.—Eight union labor leaders were named in true bills voted at a special session of the grand jury here in connection with the slaying of Terrance Lyons, an acting police lieutenant, according to George E. Gorman, Assistant State's Attorney.

Among those named in the true bills, according to Mr. Gorman, were Fred Mader, president of the Building Trades Council; "Big Tim" Murphy, of the Gas Workers' Union, and Cornelius ("Con") Shea, who directed the teamsters' strike in 1904. All are now in the custody of the police, having been captured in a raid on union headquarters yesterday.

The slaying of Lyons followed a series of bombing blamed by the police on labor warfare in the building industry. Another policeman was slain and a third injured in a running pistol battle with four bombers in an automobile.

The killings were followed by police raids on union headquarters and saloons known as centers of gunmen and bombers. More than 150 persons were taken into custody, of whom 36 sought their release on writs of habeas corpus.

Describing crime conditions in Chicago as "a reign of terror" and "akin to treason in time of war," Judges Kickham Scanlan and Joseph David refused to release any of the prisoners.

"We are in a state of anarchy that approaches in intensity the condition that existed during the Haymarket anarchist riots," declared Judge Scanlan, in Criminal Court.

"The whole function of government seems to be broken down," said Judge David, in Superior Court. "If these men were a part of the conspiracy to take human life, they are as guilty as those who fired the guns and threw the bombs. They should be convicted and hanged."

In repeating his declaration of war against the "hoodlums and ex-convicts who go about posing as leaders of labor," Charles Fitzmorris, chief of police, pointed to the crime record of the last 24 hours. "That should prove to Chicago that the sluggers and thugs we rounded up yesterday in raids on union offices are responsible for the nightly outbursts of crime," he said. "With these fellows in jail there was not enough crime last night to startle a town of 25,000 people, and the only crime in the day was a jewelry store robbery that looks now like a fake."

Flat denials of any knowledge of lawlessness were made by several of those held. Mader, in addition to declaring his innocence, offered a reward of $1,000 for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayers of the two policemen.

Murphy, who is under bond following his sentence to seven years in the penitentiary in connection with a $400,000 mail robbery, declared he had no knowledge of any act of violence.

Although the courts were swamped with writs of habeas corpus for persons arrested, in every instance, where time was asked for further investigation, the prisoners were remanded to the police and the writs continued. Nine men were discharged, however, when the police reported there was not sufficient evidence to detain them. two others were given opportunity to secure their release on $5,000 bonds.

WANTS CHANG DISPLACED.

Wu Urges Hsu To Appoint Another Governor Of Manchuria.

Peking.—General Wu Pei-Fu has urged the Peking government to appoint a new governor of Manchuria to succeed Gen. Chang Tso-Lin. Sung Lieh-Chen, former governor of the province of Kirin, is the favorite of General Wu for the position. Although General Chang officially no longer is head of the Manchurian provinces, President Hsu Shih Chang is understood to be hesitating to take aggressive action. Liang Shih Yi, former Premier, who has been dismissed and ordered under arrest by General Wu, is said to be planning a visit to the United States.

COURT RELEASES WOMEN.

Six Committed For Contempt Despite Governor's Pardon, Freed.

Chicago.—Six women held in the county jail on contempt of court charges, despite the fact that they were recently pardoned by Gov. Ben Small, were ordered released by Judge Denise Sullivan of the Superior Court after he had conducted, on his own initiative, an investigation into the affair. Three were ordered released outright, and three were placed on probation for a year. Four of the women had their children in their cells with them.

DIES TRYING TO SAVE CHILDREN.

Gets Wife And Three Other Youngsters Out Of Burning House.

Marengo, Ill.—August Bork, Jr., 25 years old, and four of his children were burned to death at their home here. The fire started in an incubator. Mrs. Bork, two other sons and a baby girl were rescued by Bork before he plunged back into the flame-filled house in an effort to save the other three. His charred remains were found across one of the beds where the bodies of the children lay.

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